

classification of the different crimes shows that the most serious ones are those against the most serious ones. Referring to the table we find that in 1891 there were two cases of murder, in 1875, three. Barbarians with violence from the person were 19 cases as against 13 in 1875. Of unlawful or larceny from dwellings numbered against 107 in 1875. Of cases of robbery against 1670 the number was only 101 while in 1874 it was only 69. In talking the whole term of the Government's administration the decrease is important as might appear from a comparison of the two particular years we are now dealing with. Of assaults with weapons there were 10 cases in 1891; 15 there were three. Kidnapping accounted for 50 cases, as against 66 in 1875. There were seven cases of piracy reported in and five in 1875. Of unlawful possession

took upon the returns of this offence as the most important indication of the prevalence of crime in the colony, for it was he called the regular participation of the criminal. He will do a stroke of violence in other directions when he sees a chance, but ordinary larceny is what he relies on for his living. The returns for other offences may be influenced by accidental circumstances, but larceny is always a reliable index of how the Islamacite is getting on. We find that in 1881 the number of larcenies returned to the Police was 1,679. In 1875 it was 2,382. It had therefore more than doubled during the colonies there were nine in 1881 and 22 in 1875. Such are the figures taken from the annual returns showing these returns in the island, the Governor had the temerity to make the following statement, that

from crime. That no such immunity
and observation of passing events was
captain to show. Only a month or two
ago Captain Superintendent DEANE drew
attention of the Supreme Court to the
increase in the number of what
called gang robberies, that is, organised
raids by bands of armed men. This is a
crime which is pretty common on the
land, where many of the houses are built
some view of defence against force.
It Hongkong assumed the same rank
to China in the Pacific was made per-
the misanthropy of the outlying
here adopting a similar style of build-
There have also been of late several
on foreigners. This crime was
well stamped out under Sir RICHARD
DONNELL, but under Sir JOHN POPE

the attacks on Mr. GREGGARD, Mr. McNE-
DR, and the Hon. Sir, and only the
day the violent attack on a police offi-
cer in plain clothes on the Peak-road. The
inhabitants of Hongkong would do well not
to be deceived by the specious utterances
of Sir JOHN POTTES HENNESSY as to
the safety of life and property in this island.
For more years of his administration would
be wasted, judging from the past, than
covered this Colony one of the most dan-
gerous places in the world—in which to live,
as it is had enough. It is only by
maintenance of an overwhelming and
active police force, for which any degree of
aid is maintained.—17th March.

The present Dynasty has made greater efforts at making than any former one, and appears to have been the first to introduce into them the use of the compass, and to employ the magnetic needle very vague and inaccurate, and are not accurate in any sense. The map of the Empire spoken of in the Chün Yü was not limited to posterity, nor is any of the Classics a map except in this sense. The reason is that, when the Chinese History was composed, it was too difficult to illustrate it by maps. His commentators have thought differently, and we find in recent editions of this work special maps of the Empire, and of the successive Dynasties. The first map, which the Chinese successor in wearing the mantle of the em-mu was Panku, but he, though he men-tioned a map of North-western China, does not seem to have made it. There were, then, maps of the Empire which have not come down to us, and which were recognized by the Chinese and the other Farther peoples, leading to the use of the compass.

have been retained in modern editions of
ant books are those of the Sung dynasty,
they seem to be connected with the trans-
mission of printing, which dates from A.D. 932.
was the influence of foreign countries which
led China to take an interest in geography,
making in the Sung dynasty. The Bud-
dhist began to compile works with maps of
the countries through which the
way led to India. In one of their larger works,
the *Universal History*, the *Fo-shing-shih*, 144,
the *Empire of China* was divided into the Bud-
dhist when the Yellow River entered the
of Feshihai at nearly the same point as at
today. Then follows a map of Western
countries, including Persia and Rome according
to the geography of the Han dynasty. The
of the map of India as seen by the Bud-
dhist, in which the Buddhist sacred places
by the centre, midway between China
in the East and the Greek Empire on the

North, and is Arabia. North-west of Arabia is Persia, and the Greek Empire. Far to the north of these lies the Tucks. There is a north coast line running east from Arabia to Persia, in a line nearly straight. It then passes on to Persia, to the Bay of Bengal, and to the Bay of the modern Burma by still pursuing its northerly direction. The Arabian Sea, the Gulf of Persia, and the Bay of Bengal, are ignored. Only—between Burma and Cambodia occurs any bend in the whole southern coast line. This is the Bay of the Eastern Archipelago. The island remains its westerly direction at Cambodia. After the Buddhists had done what they could to teach geography to the Chinese after the conquests, the Mohammedans followed. Their maps of the Middle Ages were not so good as those of the Greeks, but not much so. All through the dynasty till the 13th century, when the Chinese established their empire, Chinese scholars

desires to obtain clear ideas about the territory and to obtain their own maps to topography. The Chinese are only excited since the Jews consider them to China, and they belong only to the present dynasty. The Emperors of the 13th Kang-hsi and Chien-lung both encouraged the survey of their dominions and the "donation" of good maps. Jansouh's *Asie chinoise* (Paris, 1735) and Feuillet's *Carte de la Chine* (Paris, 1735) were made under Kang-hsi by Gerbillon and his companions. All the Chinese maps of China rest mainly on those of the Emperor himself had two motives. First, he was partly influenced by scientific interest, and secondly by dynastic considerations. He was anxious to have a wide range, and it was an object to have a good map of all the countries comprising his dominions. Through the direct effect of the love of knowledge and the desire for power working in one after thinking of the maps necessary to a good government, the Chinese empire. When the Government ordered maps, a few copies of which spread

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